

THROUGH HIS WHISKERS

IT IS ALL FIXED NOW

Assemblyman Bretz' Charges
of Corruption

COULD NOT BE SUSTAINED

The Investigating Committee Recom-mended That He Be Censured
as Well as Ousted.

SACRAMENTO, January 24.—The assembly committee appointed to investigate the charges made by Assemblyman Bretz of Alameda against Assemblyman Kerns of Los Angeles, reported today.

Bretz, during the vote for United States senator in joint session of the legislature, charged that the vote of Kean, Populist, who voted for White, had been bought, and that Marion Cannon, Populist congressman from the Sixth district, was the negotiator of the purchase. The report is as follows:

The committee beg leave to report that they have taken and given ample time in the matter of said investigation to day and all persons concerned to hear therein, either as to facts or arguments; that Thomas V. Gator separated as one

Assemblyman Bretz, and no one appears as counsel for any other person, and from such considerations and investigation we find that the charge made by Assemblyman Aaron Bretz as set forth in said resolution, and which was made in joint assembly for the election of United States senator, in the assembly chamber on January 18, 1892, was false and untrue in the respect that the charge made was groundless and malicious, insomuch as from the evidence we find no probable cause for the utterance of the words used in said joint assembly by Aaron Bretz as aforesaid.

We find that there was not the slightest tint of evidence adduced before said committee that money or any corrupting whatever, than that was most honorable were used to secure the election of Stephen M. White as United States senator.

We find that not the slightest tint of corruption or wrong doing, in any respect, attaches to Hon. Marion Cannon or Hon. T. Karpis in the matter of said election of said United States senator.

Wherefore, in view of said facts, and in view of the circumstances surrounding the making of said charge, your committee respectfully recommends that said Assemblyman Aaron Bretz should receive the severest censure of the assembly, and that he should be expelled therefrom and his seat declared vacant.

T. W. H. SHANAHAN,
Chairman.W. H. Atwood,
D. T. Karpis,
Julius A. Purnell,
W. A. Mathews.

I concur in the report, except to that part which recommends expulsion.

W. A. VANCE.

On motion of Barlow, seconded by Shanahan, further proceedings were dispensed with until the report of the committee is printed.

Bledsoe introduced a joint resolution relative to the government ownership of railroads.

The committee on federal relations reported without recommendation the joint resolution relative to the free coinage of silver.

After recess, the judiciary committee reported a number of measures.

Bledsoe's constitutional amendment relative to the right of suffrage was taken up.

Alford offered a substitute which was lost, and the original amendment was carried, 44 to 40.

Among the bills introduced were appropriations aggregating \$35,000 for improvements at the Stockton Insane Asylum, declaring the arrangements of contracts, trusts and combines in restraint of trade and production as unlawful, and to fix the penalties therefor; to relieve teachers of public schools upon partial pay after twenty-five years of service.

The Senate.

SACRAMENTO, January 24.—A number of bills passed on the third reading, including a bill making an appropriation for the Preston School of Industry at Lodi.

The bill providing for two additional superior court judges for Santa Clara county was withdrawn.

Among the bills was one by Flint for the county of Santa Rita out of Merced and Stanislaus counties, with the county seat at Newman.

One appropriation \$5000 to pay the claim of A. J. Flint for removal fees in the case of the county of Santa Clara vs. the Standard Pacific Railroad.

The joint resolution introduced by Ostrom was read, requesting Governor Markham to call an irrigation congress, consisting of twenty delegates from each state and territory west of the Missouri river, to meet at some point in California not later than September 1st next, and discuss the reclamation of arid lands.

Caucus and Committee.

SACRAMENTO, January 24.—The Republicans in caucus tonight discussed the Bretz matter and decided that no action be taken as a unit, as the sentiment of the caucus appeared to be against expulsion and in favor of censure.

A protest was also made against an early adjournment on account of the condition of legislative work.

The Democratic caucus decided to support the resolution declaring the office of railroad commission vacant. It is understood there was no discussion on the Bretz matter.

The senate committee on claims has passed the claim of Donie Jordan for work done at Folsom prison in 1879, reducing the amount, however, to the widow of Jefferson Davis, an attempt to reconsider will be made tomorrow.

The senate finance committee decided to report favorably Baggaley's bill appropriating \$110,000 for the erection of an addition to the Glendale Ellen home for feeble minded.

The assembly committee on public buildings and grounds decided to pass the Thomas bill for the erection of a monument at Donner lake to the memory of the Donner party, appropriating \$2500 therof.

Don't Tell Well.

New York, January 24.—The popularite tonight discussed the Bretz affair and will take action tomorrow. As it requires two thirds of the assembly vote to expel him if the popularites hold a group of photographs taken preparatory to their official separation.

Washington Still Deadlocked.

Orlando, January 24.—Two ballots were taken yesterday. No change was made.

See the fine display of nursery stock of Long Bros. & Co., J street.

MAKING HIS CABINET

Cleveland and Bayard Hold
a Conference

AND ARRANGE THE NEW CABINET

Personnel of the Department Chiefs
as Given by One Who
Knows.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., January 24.—President-elect Cleveland and ex-Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard spent several hours this morning in cabinet making, after which they joined Mrs. Cleveland and Mr. Bayard in a sleigh ride.

It was expected that ex-Secretary Whitney would join the party this afternoon, but he will not be here till Wednesday.

It is said to be settled that Bayard is to have the portfolio of state again, and that Senator Carlisle will be secretary of the treasury. The only other members as far as known to have been selected for the cabinet is Laumont who, it is claimed is booked for secretary of the navy.

TONIGHT A NUMBER OF POLITICIANS WHO CLAIM TO BE IN TOUCH WITH MR. CLEVELAND, ARRANGED THIS STATE: SECRETARY OF STATE, THOMAS F. BAYARD; SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, JOHN G. CARLISLE; SECRETARY OF WAR, PATRICK A. COLLINS; SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, DANIEL S. LAMONT; SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, F. O. WALL; POSTMASTER GENERAL, WILLIAM F. HARRITY; ATTORNEY GENERAL, JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER; SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, HUGH C. WALLACE.

BARRON A WINNER.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 24.—Welt-weight Jim Barron of Australia and Paddy Poerl of Michigan fought at the California athletic club tonight. Barron won in seven rounds.

KELLOG IN LUCK.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 24.—The University regents today elected Aning President Martin Kellogg as permanent president of the State University.

TO BE BARRED ON FRIDAY.

MACON, January 24.—The funeral of Justice Lamar will take place Friday afternoon. It has been decided that the interment, temporarily at least, will be in Riverside county. The body of the late justice will lie in state tomorrow and up to noon on Friday, at which time the cortège will leave the house for the church under the escort of pallbearers representing the bar of Macón, the state of Georgia and the supreme bench. The dead justice was placed in his coffin in the presence of his wife. His face presented a calm look, death having made little change. Today telegrams of condolence came in from all parts of the United States.

MEMORY OF LAMAR.

WALNUTOVILLE, January 24.—Secretary of War issued an order announcing the death of Justice Lamar. Out of respect for his memory the department will be closed in Macón for twenty days on and from this date, the flag lowered to half mast, and the department closed on the day of the funeral.

WHEN THE NEWS OF THE DEATH OF JUSTICE LAMAR CONVEYED TO THE PRESIDENT HE SENT A MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY TO MRS. LAMAR.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—The estate of Justice Lamar, seconded by Shanahan, further proceedings were dispensed with until the report of the committee is printed.

I concur in the report, except to that part which recommends expulsion.

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No Material Change.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—No encouraging signs as to even temporary gain in strength were received from Blaine's physicians or family today. The impression everywhere is becoming more optimistic each day now finds him in some respects not so well as on the previous days. Everything about the house tonight appears thus far the same as usual. Dim lights in the sink room seem through the drawn curtains convey no sign anything beyond the ordinary vigil. The physicians at 8 o'clock said there was no material change.

SERIOUS MISUNDERSTANDING.

JACKSON, January 24.—Two freight trains on the Santa Fe road near Hillsdale collided this morning, and engineers A. M. Rohr and Richard Mitchell, and Braxton M. J. Alphonse, were killed. Both trains were badly wrecked and the pecuniary loss heavy. The wreck was caused by a misundertaking between the conductor of a way freight and the operator at Patterson as to the whereabouts of the other train.

TARDY RETURNS.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—The Vice President late this afternoon received by messenger return to the electoral college from the state of Wisconsin, and received a telegram from Senator Saunders of Montana saying a messenger will arrive on the 30th instant with duplicate of returns. Dispatches were also received that a messenger from Oregon was on the way to Washington.

FOUND GUILTY.

PARIS, January 21.—Frannerville finished the examination of eighteen persons connected with the panama scandal. He decided that Ferdinand Delesseps, Charles Bellespoix, Henry Cotton, Murus Fontana, ex-Deputy Sonny Leroy, ex-Du-Pont, Gobin, M'Arton and M. Blanck were culpable. Decisions as to the other men are not yet known.

REFUSED A PENNSY.

MONTGOMERY, January 24.—The upper house of the Alabama assembly today by a vote of 17 to 15 refused to pass a bill to grant a pension of \$300 per year to the widow of Jefferson Davis, an attempt to reconsider will be made tomorrow.

The senate finance committee decided to report favorably Baggaley's bill appropriating \$110,000 for the erection of an addition to the Glendale Ellen home for feeble minded.

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DON'T TELL WELL.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The popularite tonight discussed the Bretz affair and will take action tomorrow. As it requires two thirds of the assembly vote to expel him if the popularites hold a group of photographs taken preparatory to their official separation.

ONE OF THE FAMILY.

TRENTON, N. J., January 25.—At noon the senate and house met in joint session and chose James Smith as United States senator, to serve for a term of six years from March 4, 1893.

WASHINGTON STILL DEADLOCKED.

ORLANDO, January 24.—Two ballots were taken yesterday. No change was made.

SEE THE FINE DISPLAY OF NURSERY STOCK OF LONG BROS. & CO., J STREET.

REA'S BOODLE CHARGES

CLEVELAND INSISTING ON DON DICKINSON

TAKING THE PORTFOLIO OF STATE

A CONFERENCE OF LEADING NATIONAL DEMOCRATS TO BE HELD NEXT WEEK.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., January 20.—President-elect Cleveland returned from New York this evening accompanied by Don M. Dickinson. Dickinson's appearance here caused no little surprise. He went direct to the Cleveland cottage and was received with him in his private study for several hours. It is now said that Cleveland began inquiring upon Dickinson's accepting the state portfolio, which was offered him after Whitney refused. Cleveland has sent for several Democratic leaders and an important conference will take place on Monday or Tuesday, at which Bayard, Carlisle, Whitney and Harrity will be present.

EVANS AND SONTAG.

WELLS, FARGO & CO. REWARD A FURTHER.

FROM THE REPUBLICAN SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

VIRGINIA, January 25.—On September 1st when the sheriff's office was notified that Chris Evans was seen in the woods near the jail, M. L. Weaver informed him that his shotgun and in returning came in a wagon. While crossing a small bridge the wagon lurched and his gun was accidentally discharged, wounding him in the arm. Today he was surprised by a check for \$300 from Wells, Fargo & Co.

A DEMOCRAT ELECTED.

TOPKAPE, January 25.—The legislature in joint session elected John Martin United States senator. The Republican members refused to vote, but agreed to let the Populist joint session then dissolved. Senator Baker, Republican, mounting the chair in the midst of the cheering for Martin, offered resolutions declaring that the ten Populists who voted in joint session, have no right to their seats; that there had been no election, and calling on the members to meet and elect a senator. Speaker Douglass was elected chairman of the Republican joint session after the resolutions were adopted. An inadvertent ballot was then taken, seventy-seven votes being cast for adjournment. There was no quorum and an adjournment was ordered.

THE REPUBLICAN GROUP PREPARED A LETTER DECLARING MARTIN NOT ELECTED.

TOMORROW, January 26.—The Populists, who had agreed to let the Populist joint session then dissolved, Senator Baker, Republican, mounting the chair in the midst of the cheering for Martin, offered resolutions declaring that the ten Populists who voted in joint session, have no right to their seats; that there had been no election, and calling on the members to meet and elect a senator. Speaker Douglass was elected chairman of the Republican joint session after the resolutions were adopted. An inadvertent ballot was then taken, seventy-seven votes being cast for adjournment. There was no quorum and an adjournment was ordered.

AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE STATE BOARD OF FORESTRY.

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URGING INVESTIGATION.

WALNUTVILLE, January 25.—William Johnson, counsel for the Panama railroad company, E. L. Oppenheimer secretary, Superintendent Rives and Frank S. Johnson, the latter representing the North American Navigation company of San Francisco, are here urging that the investigation of Panama affairs be thorough and complete.

A joint resolution was introduced for the laying of a telegraph cable from Seal Rock lighthouse, Del Norte county, to Trinidad, Humboldt county.

THE SENATE HAVING PROVIDED FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF FIVE SUPREME COURT COMMISSIONERS.

A joint resolution asking congress to make an appropriation for a public building at San Fran.

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The Weekly Republican

Fresno, Fresno County, California
The Fresno Republican Publishing Co.
The Great Newspaper of Central
Largest Circulation. The Most News.
Weekly Republican, one year, by mail.....\$1.20
Weekly Republican, six months, by mail.....\$.60
Daily Republican, one year, by mail.....\$1.20
Daily Republican, six months, by mail.....\$.60

Tax Columbian stamp is a decided improvement on the ordinary porous plaster in an artistic sense.

The Populists swear that that Ventura Cannon will never kick back and upset them again. They are going to put a spike in it.

Some enterprising capitalist ought to electric the street car lines of Fresno and extend them through the vineyards and colonies surrounding the city.

It was not economy, after all, that knocked the fine piles of the court house down, but the awful uncertainty of the strength of that structure to bear its weight. It seems to be an easy matter to alter the plans, and we suggest that they be braced up to meet the emergency. The fair pile is wanted.

The governor of Mississippi offers a reward of \$100 for each White Cap convicted in the courts of that state. White Cap roosters come higher in Mississippi than coyote scalps in California, but the White Cap is bigger game, and a good deal more vicious than the mangy, chicken stealing coyotes.

Rev. Joseph Cook declares that the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday would create a local pandemonium in Chicago. He might have added that the Sunday closing of the exposition would create a Sabbath carnival of drunkenness and disorder in the same town.—New York Press.

If the fair is closed in the interests of morality, an order should also be made to close the twin shops and beer halls and all places of amusement in the city. It would be nothing less than a piece of unmotivated nonsense to shut the people out of the fair on Sunday, and leave open the doors of thousands of saloons and disreputable places. Unless these can also be closed, the advocates of Sunday closing of the fair have not an inch of ground upon which to base their demands.

Expressing her abhorrence of modern male attire, Onida says: "It would be well to adopt the more beautiful styles of less civilized ages." The male attire of the Greeks and Romans may have been more beautiful than the sack coat and baggy pants of the present day, but they were not nearly so well adapted to the pursuit of business, which occupies the time and attention of the modern man a good deal more than the art of dressing. By the way, if Onida wants to do the world a service in the way of dress reform, she had better direct all her energies just now to the matter of healing of the impending hoop scourge. Fanciulooks may not be a thing of beauty, but they at least have the merit of protecting the human leg from the biting blast and the public gaze.

The officials of at least two railroad companies in this country have recently taken occasion to enforce strict regulations against the employment of drinking men. On a Long Island railroad a rule that an employe goes inside a saloon while on duty will cause his discharge.

The railroad men who appeal for work are also to be required into and preference given to total abstainers. Discharges of employes for breaking the rule against the use of intoxicating liquor have already followed this stringent order from headquarters, and heads of departments are to be held responsible for future enforcement of the regulation. The officers of a railroad running out of Cincinnati have been led to take similar steps to enforce sobriety through an accident caused by a drunken engineer. The conductor and fireman lost their places for not discovering the condition of the engineer and having him removed, and the crusade against tipping employes of the company has already led to an unusual number of discharges. An accident should not be needed, however, to arouse a railroad's efforts to the necessity of greater security for their patrons. Good business management would soon require this. An unsteady hand at the lever, the dimming of the eyes that keep a lookout from the cab window or a moment of misplaced judgment may sacrifice lives, destroy property, shake the confidence of travelers in the line and ultimately reduce dividends. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which, through the conservatism and character of its leaders, has become one of the most influential and respected of labor unions, recognizes the necessity of sober and careful judgment in its members and seeks to promote temperance and intelligence among them. Consequently there are few bairds of workingmen than the American locomotive engineers. A few accidents should not be needed, however, to arouse a railroad's efforts to the necessity of greater security for their patrons. Good business management would soon require this.

The argument of the Examiner is unassailable. If a court has power to prevent a person from speaking about or otherwise making public the proceedings of a trial it has equal power to furnish the Judicial Star chamber with the implements of the Spanish Inquisition, for the implements would be in harmony with the methods.

Such judges are, whether consciously or unconsciously, enemies of a republican form of government.

It appears from the report of the interstate commerce commission that 2400 railroad employees were killed and 26,140 injured in railroad accidents during the year. Of these 415 were killed and 9145 injured while coupling and uncoupling cars, and 598 were killed and 3191 injured by falling from trains and engines. These two classes of casualties claimed the largest number of victims, which fact lends force to the recommendation of the commission that railroad companies be compelled by law to adopt train brakes and automatic couplers and provide some safeguard against falling from moving trains. The sacrifice of human life under present methods is absolutely without excuse.

This New England Tobacco Growers' association proposes to make a fight to have the existing duty on tobacco retained. The result of the duty imposed by the McKinley law upon the foreign product is a notable vindication of the policy of that measure. The value of the tobacco crop in the New England states increased from \$1,400,000 in 1889 to \$6,000,000 in 1892. The revenue from imported tobacco last year was \$7,000,000 more than the average annual revenue for the preceding five years, thus materially increasing the income of the federal treasury, besides giving ample protection to an industry engaging the labor of several thousand men for the company not to do this.

The San Jose Mercury makes the following synopsis of the report of the attorney general on the subject of the delinquent tax by the Southern Pacific Railroad company: "Attorney General W. H. Hart has prepared an exhaustive report on the railroad tax question for submission to the governor and the legislature at the present session. The report, as it appears from advanced sheets given to the press, is broadly divided into three parts. The first covers the railroad state and county taxes from 1889 to 1887 inclusive, which have been paid under the compromise effected by Attorney General R. C. Merriam. The second covers the taxes from 1887 to 1887 inclusive, which have not been paid at all, and the third refers to the railroad taxes since 1887 which have been promptly paid.

The report shows that of the taxes from 1889 to 1887 there have been paid \$165,357.61, and there are as yet unpaid \$862,556.10. The amount due for the years from 1885 to 1887 inclusive, is \$2,011,760.18, making a total indebtedness of \$2,974,116.52. In this statement interest, penalties and costs are not included. The railroad companies claim that for the taxes up to end including 1888 nearly if not quite all the suits have been decided in their favor, and that where they have not the judgments have been paid. They also claim that for the years following, up to and including 1887, the tax assessment unlawfully included federal franchises and that the assessments are therefore invalid.

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The San Francisco Examiner says concerning the recent incision of a fine pupa C. M. Sheldridge of San Jose for publishing the proceedings of a divorce case that was held with closed doors:

The decision is an outrage that should be resisted. The queen is far beyond the pale of the consideration of the law, of which the consideration is made. It may be agreed without hesitation that there are divorce suits which should be tried with closed doors, and in which the judge is justified in using every lawful means to prevent the testimony from being made public. But when he attempts to extend his authority from the parties to the suit, the court officials, the attorneys who are officers of the court and the witnesses, to those who have not become subject to his jurisdiction in the matter, it is a flagrant abuse.

The leaders of the Farmers' Alliance, in that their organization shall have a representative in the new cabinet. They will hardly get it, however. If every place is not occupied by a straight Democrat, the exception will fall in probably be one of these New York or Boston magnates. Grover hasn't much use

for the free silver people.

Judge Lomian of San Jose, who has gained some notoriety by his editorials for publishing the proceedings of a divorce case on trial before him, gives as one of his reasons for his action that he desired to prevent the morals of the community from being contaminated.

The San Jose people must have a peculiar moral nature if the reading of the

details of a divorce case can influence them to imitate or emulate those who offend against the marriage vow.

For the benefit of seafaring people

The Republican engrosses that they always carry with them a quantity of line and fish hooks. If their vessel is wrecked and they have to leave the boat they will not then be reduced to the unpleasant expedient of consuming one another in the event of their not being immediately picked up by another vessel.

Human flesh may be preferable to fish, but it is good to exercise a little self-restraint in that respect.

A growing sentiment is manifest in various parts of the country in favor of an educational qualification for the exercise of the elective franchise. At the last election this state adopted the proposition by a large majority, and the state of Minnesota has directed the committee on education to examine into the subject, and if it approves the policy of an educational test for voting to report an amendment to the Constitution to that effect.

Governor McKinley enunciated a vital Republican principle when in his speech before the Ohio Wool Growers' association he declared: "I do not believe in having commodities free at one end of the factory and tariffed at the other end." This phrase described exactly the demands of the advocates of "free raw materials." While they insist upon protection for their finished products they urge that protection should be removed from the materials they use, which are the finished products of others. The demand for legislation of this sort is as silly as it is foolish. The radical free trader who denounces all protection as robbery and advocates the removal of duties alike from all the products of labor, makes at least a show of consistency. The men who clamor for protection on what they sell and demand free trade in what they buy, adopt a course that is neither honorable, consistent nor sensible. They are unwilling to share the benefits they receive with others whose rights are equal to theirs and whose necessities are often greater. For the industrial independence and commercial development of the United States such individuals care very little. For the welfare of the vast army of American Workingmen they care still less. The protection which is a fundamental part of the Republican creed, is no paltry expedient. It is a principle whose application to the products of American labor is universal. The smallest and humblest industry in the United States is as fully entitled to protection against pauper competition abroad as any of the great industries. Wool growers and cotton growers have the same right to protection that wool and cotton manufacturers possess. The worker in the iron mines has as much reason to demand protection as the owner of the steel mills or iron works through which the product of his labor passes. To the miner iron ore is a finished product. Wool is the finished product of the farmer, whose interests are entitled to the same conseruation that is given to the manufacturer. The wool farmer sells his labor and the return from his invested capital. What shall honest men say of importers who seek some new method of importation are brought before the jury? They adjourned last evening until 10 o'clock this morning.

FARMER KENNIS is doubtless very sorry that he was ever induced away from his peaceful ranch in Los Angeles county to take part in the wild and woolly business of making laws and electing a United States senator at Sacramento. His regret will be more acute form, too, if that Populist lady arrives from Oakland, according to announcement, for the purpose of wreaking summary vengeance for his betrayal of the cause. There are some avocations more pleasant if not more profitable than that of law making, and among them is that of conducting a well ordered ranch in a quiet and moral community.

Four raw material protection for manufacturers and for trade for the producers of the material which they use. It is an unfair proposition.

EASTERN papers are now boasting about the fine crop back there. They are welcome to it. A winter crop of oranges, lemons and garden cassava is us able and destroy the vast root growing industry of this country, in order to provide a few hundred miles with cheaper raw material?

The Examiner ought to raise the estimate of his gifted contributor, Ambrose Bierce. He is just now getting more free advertising than any writer in the country.

The Populists a Sacramento are awaiting the fact that it is unsafe to construe offers of conciliation, etc., as bribery. It is stated they are so surprised at having fallen into the net of honest men that they are quite unnerved.

MCGOWAN, the San Francisco esemblyman who was absent when the vote was taken for United States senator,慷慨 admits that he was too drunk to get there. He fails to state, however, who paid the cost of that timely jig.

The necessity of extending the sewer system in Fresno is recognized by most of the people; there is a general desire, however, to postpone the matter until the practice of awarding contracts to the highest bidder has gone out of fashion.

The bill creating an additional judge of the superior court of Fresno county has been introduced in the assembly. It is needed, but a temporary necessity.

An "editor's hotel" is being built in Chicago for the exclusive use of the newspaper fraternity. The project may or may not prove a paying one, but whether it does or not a set of these fraternal societies of bunkers from the California Editorial Association will be ample compensation to the projector.

The Canadian government appears to have made up its mind to treat this country decently and with business-like fairness in the future. That is right. Otherwise these United States would be under the unpleasant necessity of giving its neighbor an allopathic dose of its own medicine, the taking of which would be very distasteful. It is a good thing for neighbors to be neighborly, but the friendly spirit must be mutual to be satisfactory.

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Russia has just had a train robbery after the American style. Is it possible that our Chris and John have turned up over there? According to many authentic newspaper reports they have the power to reach that country in three days from Sampson Flats. That is it is shown above an inclination for Russian things.

It would seem to be particularly appropriate that the irrigation congress should be held in the banner irrigation district of the state. Fresno county has more irrigated land and more water flowing through its canals than all of Southern California. Fresno is also the most central point in the state capable of entertaining such a gathering.

THE SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER says concerning the recent incision of a fine pupa C. M. Sheldridge of San Jose for publishing the proceedings of a divorce case that was held with closed doors:

The decision is an outrage that should be resisted. The queen is far beyond the pale of the consideration of the law, of which the consideration is made. It may be agreed without hesitation that there are divorce suits which should be tried with closed doors, and in which the judge is justified in using every lawful means to prevent the testimony from being made public. But when he attempts to extend his authority from the parties to the suit, the court officials, the attorneys who are officers of the court and the witnesses, to those who have not become subject to his jurisdiction in the matter, it is a flagrant abuse.

The leaders of the Farmers' Alliance, in that their organization shall have a representative in the new cabinet. They will hardly get it, however. If every place is not occupied by a straight Democrat, the exception will fall in probably be one of these New York or Boston magnates. Grover hasn't much use

for the free silver people.

JUDGE LOMIAN of San Jose, who has gained some notoriety by his editorials for publishing the proceedings of a divorce case on trial before him, gives as one of his reasons for his action that he desired to prevent the morals of the community from being contaminated.

The San Jose people must have a peculiar moral nature if the reading of the

details of a divorce case can influence them to imitate or emulate those who offend against the marriage vow.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF SEAFARING PEOPLE

The San Jose people must have a peculiar moral nature if the reading of the details of a divorce case can influence them to imitate or emulate those who offend against the marriage vow.

A GROWING SENTIMENT is manifest in various parts of the country in favor of an educational qualification for the exercise of the elective franchise. At the last election this state adopted the proposition by a large majority, and the state of Minnesota has directed the committee on education to examine into the subject, and if it approves the policy of an educational test for voting to report an amendment to the Constitution to that effect.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY enunciated a vital Republican principle when in his speech before the Ohio Wool Growers' association he declared: "I do not believe in having commodities free at one end of the factory and tariffed at the other end." This phrase described exactly the demands of the advocates of "free raw materials."

While they insist upon protection for their finished products they urge that protection should be removed from the materials they use, which are the finished products of others. The demand for legislation of this sort is as silly as it is foolish.

The radical free trader who denounces all protection as robbery and advocates the removal of duties alike from all the products of labor, makes at least a show of consistency. The men who clamor for protection on what they sell and demand free trade in what they buy, adopt a course that is neither honorable, consistent nor sensible.

They are unwilling to share the benefits they receive with others whose rights are equal to theirs and whose necessities are often greater. For the industrial independence and commercial development of the United States such individuals care very little.

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A GREAT SURPRISE

IF I SHOULD DIE TONIGHT

YOSEMITE VALLEY.

Reply of G. G. Mackenzie to the Expositor.

A GREAT LAPSE OF MEMORY

The Gentleman Blows Up the Expositor With Its Own Powder.

ENTHUSIASTIC.—Sir: My attention has been drawn to an editorial article in the Expositor in relation to the proposed recession of the Yosemite valley to the United States. In this article the Expositor states the stale and tattered lie that its proposition to re-cede emanated from Robert Underwood Johnson (the associate of Richard Watson Gilder in the editorship of the Century magazine) and that Mr. Johnson was moved to make such suggestion because the Yosemite commissioners had failed to give a full value of his bill to the valley.

The article in the Expositor has evidently been written or "inspired" by Colonel J. P. Irish, a Yosemite commissioner, the taste of whose blacking is evidently sweet to the Expositor's editorial palate. Any statement from such a source relating to the Yosemite I regard almost necessarily as a falsehood, but one would have thought that there might have exercised enough ingenuity to manufacture a new lie instead of that very much decayed one.

For the sake of those of your readers who do not happen to remember the facts, and in justice to a gentleman who has done an extraordinary amount of work in an unselfish effort to make California's attractions known to the world, I would repeat to you the article of the transmuted lie which the Expositor has revamped, and which is, no doubt, well known to each from hearing it read by the man who penned it.

Nearly four years ago Mr. Johnson visited the Yosemite, and saw (as every person of intelligence and taste sees) that the place was improperly managed. In a very quiet way he took the trouble to suggest to certain of the commissioners that in regard to the scenic management of the park it would be advisable to get the advice of some expert landscape architect. Nothing more reasonable could be imagined, and nobody could have been better entitled in making the suggestion than Mr. Johnson, who is thoroughly representative of the highest types of the literary and artistic professions, to whom labor the worldwide renown of our California mountain beauty owes its existence. As the author authority in the field of landscape architecture (in Europe) in matters of the kind in question, the name of Fred Law Olmsted was mentioned by Mr. Johnson as that of a person suitable to be consulted concerning the scenic treatment of the Yosemite.

It is unnecessary to relate at length the foundations for this claim, for Mr. Olmsted, I am sure, the Yosemite commissioners could not dispute them. But Mr. Olmsted is known to be a man who cannot be bought or coerced or bullied into sacrificing public interests for the advantage of some private ring or monopoly. The insulation of his name cast a cold chill down the backs of the people who have been making fortunes out of the Yosemite while contriving to have the state of California pay for the running expenses. Those people were up in arms over the Olmsted report.

Mr. Olmsted was once a resident of California. To his personal exertions and large personal expenditures (induced by his high artistic appreciation of the finer beauties of the Yosemite) were due the taking of the value from private occupancy, and the granting of it in trust to the state of California. He was the first person appointed to be a commissioner to manage the grant. Most unfortunate was it that he returned to the east, and has never had a successor capable of approaching the glorious valley with any other idea than that of a money-making showman of the cheap and nasty variety.

Alarmed at the bare possibility of a visit by Mr. Olmsted, the Yosemite commissioners concocted the lie that Mr. Johnson only wanted to get a relative off. This person knowing the two men in this story was provocative chiefly of an unusual New England, our honorable Californian could not avoid feeling a sense of alarm that persons calling themselves Americans should degrade their names by publishing such mean falsehoods. Mr. Olmsted at once stampeded the lie for what it was worth by writing a letter to the New York Evening Post, in which letter (I enclose a copy to you, Mr. Editor) he showed that he had no kinship whatever to Mr. Johnson, and indeed only met that gentleman (prior to the latter's visit to California) for a few minutes on purely business matters.

Mr. Olmsted's letter was widely reproduced in California. The truth is known to all who have the least knowledge of the affairs of the Expositor. There is probably not another soul left in the country who has any real acquaintance with the Expositor office (no matter how small may be the taste of Colonial Irish's books to other bars) who would have the effrontery to repeat a falsehood so effectively exploded.

The rowdy epithets aimed at Mr. Johnson by the Expositor should, perhaps, be treated with silent contempt. That is the way precisely in which the object of such infidelity would treat them. I take, however, the liberty of saying that the gentleman who is denounced by the obscurity of the Expositor as a "literary cad" is one of the leaders of the American world of literature. To his efforts more than those of any body else (indeed, almost more than to those of all others combined) was due the passage of the international copyright act of congress. I mention this simply as a specimen of the patriotic and statesmanlike work of the man in consideration. A dragon, indeed, who would have the effrontry to repeat a falsehood so effectively exploded.

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This bill is an outcome of the dis-

JERRY SMITH'S FRIEND

Steals His Name and Reputation

AND GETS THEM INTO JAIL
The Smooth Work of a Young Confidence Operator in Los Angeles.

Jeremiah C. Smith, a cousin of Police-man Babcock, received a letter last night in the Sheepherder's Rest, as the police station is now called, and the letter made him boil with indignation.

It informed him that a smooth confidence operator had stolen his name and reputation and had taken them with him into a Los Angeles jail.

"What reason worth a straw can be brought against such a accusation?" If any your readers can give one I should like to hear it. I believe that many of your readers can give excellent reasons for the smooth work of the Expositor.

For the national government to reassume control of the Yosemite grant would be to relieve the state from the cost of maintaining the park. The state appropriations have been small and given grudgingly; other parts of California not having the same interest in the matter as have the people of the San Joaquin. The national government, on the contrary, will give largely and liberally. Eastern visitors to the park are nearly all of the indolent sort, and will insure such appropriations as will keep the park in the best condition for the recreation of the people. Such appropriations cannot be expected from our legislature. And no one, I think, will dispute me in this assertion that if we do not have a smooth operator to turn the tables on the Expositor, we shall be in a position to do so.

Ramsey told Smith that he was traveling for pleasure and that his father was a wealthy merchant of Grand Rapids, Mich. He was bound direct for Los Angeles by rail, but Smith was to go thither by steamer from San Francisco.

Smith wore a light overcoat and Ramsey a heavy double-breasted chinchilla, and as Smith was to go the briny deep they exchanged overcoats, and Smith gave Ramsey his valise to take to Los Angeles. It was agreed that Ramsey, on his arrival, should drop a letter to the Los Angeles postoffice whereby he could be enabled to find his friends.

Smith missed the first boat and was detained in San Francisco a few days waiting for the next, and when he arrived at Redondo beach he made haste to Los Angeles, but could not find Ramsey. He had left in the pockets of his missing overcoat several letters of introduction to bankers and merchants in California, Oregon and Washington. In the valise were pictures of some of the members of the Smith family and of his wife.

Smith then came to Fresno to visit his cousin and has remained here ever since.

The letter received last night stated that Smith's father had received a letter from young Smith in Los Angeles asking for some money. The letter was written by Ramsey impersonating as Smith. The writer of the letter was a man of means, and he was reduced to the position of taking testimony before the New York legislature when the letter arrived, and he instructed his bookkeeper to mail Jerry \$50. Just as the bookkeeper was sealing up the envelope containing a letter and a postal order for that sum a telegraph messenger handed him the following dispatch:

Los Angeles, January 9.

Is Jeremiah C. Smith, 10-year-old son of J. N. Smith, of No. 34 Seabest, your

son, wanted for crime? A. Yes. B.

He is arrested here for larceny. A. No.

He is a fugitive from justice. J. M. Glass, Chief of Police.

The bookkeeper suspecting that things were not going right did not call the police, but held it until the return of Mr. Smith senior from New York. Two days later the following dispatch was received:

Los Angeles, January 11.

To George H. Smith, New Haven, Conn.—Colonel C. Smith advised of your

son's arrest for larceny. First offense here. Sentenced to twenty days.

J. M. Glass, Chief of Police.

These dispatches almost broke the old Smith's heart and he telephoned to the Policeman Babcock of this city for information as to young Smith's whereabouts. Mr. Babcock sent a dispatch stating that the young man was here and had been here with him since Christmas.

The genuine Jeremiah C. Smith will leave for Los Angeles at once to prosecute Ramsey for false impersonation.

He adds that he will be the fact

and he will stand by his man.

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He adds that he will be the fact

THE REDDEN CASE.

More Testimony as to Her Insanity.

TWO PROMISSORY NOTES FOUND

Dr. Beardorff Describes the Death Scene—Tootsy to Have the Property.

Mrs. Leah Potter was the first witness in the Redden will case yesterday in Judge Holmes' court. The witness related that on June 4th Mrs. Redden said that her husband had thrown her down upon the dining room floor and held her by the throat and ordered her to leave, to which she replied: "If anybody leaves it will be you." Whereupon he got his clothes and left the house. The witness went into the house about that time, and found Mrs. Redden crying.

Mr. Beardorff of Central colony told about Mrs. Redden's vagaries, and that when the deceased called for a razor a spoon was given her, which she drew across her throat.

She had told the witness that Redden had forced her to give him a promissory note that she held against Mrs. Beardorff.

Mrs. Beardorff testified further that the deceased told her that Mr. Redden had drawn some of Mrs. Redden's money out of the bank and bought a horse and buggy with it. She told the witness that Mr. Redden had not only had the impudence to rig with her money, but to put his monogram on the buggy also, and she had scratchet it off. She would not care if he had bought the horse and buggy with his own money.

A HALF SISTER.

In the opinion of the witness the deceased was castially not sane, as judged by her actions since the time she was taken ill up to the time of her death. It was a hard thing for one to say that a relative was insane, but she assuredly was not of sound mind. The deceased was an inmate of Mrs. Beardorff's home from March, 1890, until January, 1891, shortly before who was married. She paid the witness for her board. Mrs. Redden was a half-sister of the witness. Her maiden name was Kelly.

The witness went on to say that before Mrs. Redden's marriage she was a stout, healthy girl, but after that time she fell away and became emaciated and nervous. Her mind was affected, partly by reason of the diseased condition of her heart, and, partly by the depressed state of her nervous condition aggravated by her surroundings.

Said the witness that for money had been diminished down to \$30 and even that had been taken away from her. When the witness visited Mrs. Redden on the occasion of her first spell of sickness she came to the conclusion that Mrs. Redden was of no sound mind.

THE FIRST BAD SPELL.

The first bad spell was in September, the second towards the last of September or first part of October, the third in November and one in December and January. When taken with sick spell she was beyond the control of her relatives and was out of her head.

On one occasion Mrs. Redden on a dark, cold night rode to Mrs. Beardorff's place in a buggy, and she was very pale. She was raving to the effect that she had taken a Chinaman in the buggy with her and her brother, and that the Chinaman had tried to kill her. She thought of striking him in order to force him to strike her.

A BARTASTIC QUESTION.

"She didn't rave about her brothers and sisters, did she?" was asked.

"No sir."

"Or about her property?"

"No sir; but she raved about Mr. Redden. She told me that Mr. Redden considered himself impotent and that everybody could see that he was. She said that she heard him and his partner talking; that Redden asked his partner to go in and pump her. She complained also that Mr. Redden thought that her dress was not good enough. But, she added, 'I followed him and kept on his track.'

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The next morning the witness took her home, then to church and then to her house to dinner. The witness did not tell Mr. Redden that his wife had been raving. The witness owed some money to the estate and the deceased offered to assume the indebtedness of the witness in order to hurry along the settlement of the family estate at Martinez. Mr. Redden wanted the witness to give her note, but she had declined to do it. The deceased told the witness that she had arranged the matter to suit Mr. Redden, and that like many other things she did it for the sake of peace.

"Did you overreach Mrs. Redden to make a will in your favor?"

"No sir."

"Did you ever request her to leave her property within the family?"

"No sir. In March, 1892, I was residing with Mrs. Redden, and she told me that she intended to leave her property in the family and that she was going to leave my youngest brother something. This was in one of her rational spells."

A MEDICAL EXPERT.

Dr. A. G. Beardorff testified that on September 7th and 16th he found Mrs. Redden suffering from acute mania. The first three or four days she didn't know anything at all of what she was doing. She was raving and her mind was all broken up. On the fifth or sixth day after the was taken sick she had a severe raving out of her ear, but as soon as she had stopped it she was better. Her condition was favorable and she had hallucinations such as that her husband had been shot. Later on she wanted to kill herself, and asked for a pistol or a razor to slinch herself with or cut her throat. It was found necessary to place her under the influence of opiates.

She had a relapse on the 21st, 23rd and 24th of September, caused by a horse running away from in front of her gate, on November 25th, 27th, 29th and 30th the witness created her another attack of acute mania.

On December 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th she had another attack and was treated for three or four days. Her symptoms were those of nervousness, hysterics and crying more or less. She was also suffering considerable anxiety as to whether she would become insane.

MRS. REDDEN'S SCAMPS.

Mrs. Kelly, sister of the late Mrs. Redden, was the first witness called in the contested will case Monday. She identified several letters and postal cards written by her to Mrs. Redden on family matters. "Leah's bear" was frequently referred to in the letters.

The remainder of the morning session was occupied with the reading of the deposition of Mrs. Alice Peeler.

This closed the case for the contestants. Dr. Spungle was the first witness in the afternoon for the defendant. He said that he was called to consult with Dr. Beardorff on the case of Mrs. Redden on September 1st. He found the sister of the deceased more or less delirious in a violent fury and uncontrollable for her actions. She complained frequently of pain in her head. Her head abscesses were frequent and recurring, and was persuading her not to go to San Francisco that night, and not to attempt to see a lawyer. He advised her to go home at once and take a dose of chloral, and not to talk with her husband about

matters, and assured her that she would feel much better in the morning.

She had a hallucination that her husband had been shot and that she had a hole in her side from which the blood was flowing.

The cause of the difficulty so far as the witness could see was a chronic disease of the internal ear which had affected the brain. An abscess had formed and made a pressure on that part of the brain and caused her to lose her mind, and had a tendency to a morbid condition.

IN SEVERE CONVULSIONS.

On one of those occasions it took the united strength of the witness and Mr. Redden to hold her down on the bed and force her to take chloral.

Mania is a noisy, delirious, bilious attack. It is acute where it goes on in intensity.

"What is a species of insanity?" asked Mr. Short.

"It is, and unless relieved would ten to permanent insanity."

The witness had also treated her at his office four or five times for uterine trouble.

IN THE TUBERS OF POISON.

Mr. Redden told the witness on the evening of the poisoning that the deceased ran to the bureau drawer and said "I guess I'll end this now."

She swallowed the strichnine and drank a glass of water after it. Then she sat down to the piano and began playing shortly after which time she was taken with convulsions.

A juror asked how long it was after the deceased took poison before the witness was summoned. The doctor said he had been called at half an hour after 11 o'clock, about half an hour after the poison had been taken. Justice of the Peace Crichton came after him in Mr. Redden's buggy. Mr. Redden told the witness that at the time he did not know where the poison was.

The cause of these attacks of mania were never removed. The tendency of such diseases as the one with which Mrs. Redden was afflicted was to permanent insanity.

TWO OF REDDEN'S NOTES.

Captain H. D. Colson, president and manager of the Fresno National bank, testified that within a week before Mrs. Redden's death she called to see him at the bank. She told the witness that she wanted to make a deposit in her savings account and asked him to call for her.

Mr. Redden had not only had the impudence to rig with her money, but to put his monogram on the buggy also, and she had scratchet it off. She would not care if he had bought the horse and buggy with his own money.

RECORDED LANDING'S KNOWLEDGE.

City Recorder Frank Laning testified that he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Redden at the time of her marriage in January, 1891. He was a brother-in-law of Mr. Redden, and both families were on intimate terms, and he often attended public entertainments with his wife and Mrs. Redden.

After the spell she had in September, at the time of her death, she was sane. After Sept. 1st, and before her death, she transacted the usual business that she transacted before September. Taylor said he had been called to see her husband in January, 1891, shortly before she was married. She paid the witness for her board. Mrs. Redden was a half-sister of the witness. Her maiden name was Kelly.

The witness went on to say that before Mrs. Redden's marriage she was a stout, healthy girl, but after that time she fell away and became emaciated and nervous. Her mind was affected, partly by reason of the diseased condition of her heart, and, partly by the depressed state of her nervous condition aggravated by her surroundings.

Said the witness that for money had been diminished down to \$30 and even that had been taken away from her. When the witness visited Mrs. Redden on the occasion of her first spell of sickness she came to the conclusion that Mrs. Redden was of no sound mind.

The notes were opened by consent of counsel and read by Mr. Short. One was a note for \$25 at 1 per cent per month payable to Mrs. Redden and signed by her husband. The other was a note for \$12.00, with interest at the same rate and in favor of Mrs. Redden and signed by her husband.

The notes were handed to Mr. Redden in court and were identified by him as having been executed by him.

NEW EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Leah Potter was recalled for further cross-examination.

"Do you recollect when Mrs. Redden died?" asked Mr. Goldwell. "She died at 12 o'clock and said, 'Leah, Leah, if I die I want Tootsy to have all my property.' You know that Mrs. Redden used to call her husband Tootsy?"

"Yes," replied the witness. "She used to call him Tootsy. She said that she was dying and that she had come to Heaven's gate; that St. Peter had called the roll and she thought he had missed her name. But he had called the name of Princess Josephine and she said that it was meant for her. She said, 'I am Tootsy, and when I die I want Tootsy to have all my property. Tootsy wants it all.'"

DR. PAWLICKI'S DEPOSITION.

Mr. Short read the deposition of Dr. L. S. Pawlicki of San Francisco. The doctor told how he had treated Mrs. Redden and had found her in an extremely nervous condition. She was much improved when the treatment ended. He wanted her to stay longer and rest, but she wanted to go to the theater and she wanted to go home, and he could not prevail upon her to follow his advice. She acted like a silly child, like a 15-year-old girl, against her own interests. He had instructed her sister not to allow her to receive visitors or to do anything that might not excite her.

THE DEPOSITION OF MRS. ELIZABETH MARIE OF ST. PAUL.

The witness wrote part of the will a day or two after and finished it the next day. Mr. Redden came into his office, and the witness told him about it and gave it to Mr. Redden.

Recorder Laning asked Mrs. Redden two or three days afterwards whether she had received the will and that she had not. He then asked her if there were some handwriting in the will and these were made by the witness. All the initializations that appear upon the will were written by the witness.

On the next day after she had reexamined the witness to make to make she showed him whether he had written it yet. She was perfectly sane.

On the cross-examination by Mr. Short the witness said that his wife was Mr. Redden's sister. At the time of Mr. Redden's marriage the witness resided on the corner of Amador and E streets, beyond the roundhouse of the Southern Pacific company.

INCANE DELUSIONS.

When the witness called upon her upon the occasion of her serious illness in September she was raving at times and in convulsions. She believed that the house was on fire and that somebody was trying to hurt her. After she got up she became frightened at a horse running away, and for two or three days she was in a bad condition. Shortly after that she went to San Francisco for medical treatment, and was weak, nervous and excited, although she was not suffering under illusions, delusions or hallucinations.

The witness saw her frequently after her return from San Francisco and was told that she was in a bad condition. Shortly after that she went to Martinez for medical treatment, and was weak, nervous and excited, although she was not suffering under illusions, delusions or hallucinations.

The witness saw her frequently about a month ago. A few days before she left Fresno she would scream if anyone dropped a knife on the table.

After she came from the city she had nervous spells which might have had some effect upon her mental condition. She would become uneasy and twitching and any excitement would cause her to throw herself around.

"It was on December 31st that she spoke to you about writing the will?" asked Mr. Short.

"Yes, sir."

A VARIANCE.

"And you heard a letter read here in court dated January 2d, in which she said that she had just gotten of her crazy spells?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then that letter wasn't true, was it?"

"I should think not, so far as I remember."

Mrs. Laning was closely questioned as to the details of the conversation in which Mrs. Redden requested him to make her will. He repeated that Mrs. Redden told him that her property at Martinez was still unsettled, and that he informed her that she could divide her interest in that property.

"Now as a matter of fact," asked Mr. Short, "did you not know that the deceased estate had been distributed six months before?"

The witness replied that he was not aware of that fact. He had named Mr. Redden as his sole executor, because Mrs. Redden had told him that such was his desire.

"My mother never wanted me to go to the city alone, because if I saw anything in the shop window that I wanted, I would buy it if I had money, whether I have money to get home or not."

ANTON L. CARTER, of course, for the contestants, read the will. It left all the property to S. H. Redden, and was dated January 11, 1891. The witnesses to the will were A. D. Smith and K. W. Cole.

MARY KELLY, a resident of Martinez, one of the contestants, said that she attended Mrs. Redden in September, 1891, in one of her attacks of acute mania.

At noon the case went over until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Kelly, sister of the late Mrs. Redden, was the first witness called in the contested will case Monday. She identified several letters and postal cards written by her to Mrs. Redden on family matters. "Leah's bear" was frequently referred to in the letters.

The remainder of the morning session was occupied with the reading of the deposition of Mrs. Alice Peeler.

This closed the case for the contestants.

Dr. Spungle was the first witness in the afternoon for the defendant. He said that he was called to consult with Dr. Beardorff on the case of Mrs. Redden on September 1st. He found the sister of the deceased more or less delirious in a violent fury and uncontrollable for her actions. She complained frequently of pain in her head. Her head abscesses were frequent and recurring, and was persuading her not to go to San Francisco that night, and not to attempt to see a lawyer. He advised her to go home at once and take a dose of chloral, and not to talk with her husband about

the better took place. Dr. Spungle was of the opinion that the acute mania was caused by indigestion and pressure on the brain arising from the absence.

SAN BERNARDINIAN.

The witness next saw her husband's office between the 15th and 20th of December and had a conversation with her about fifteen or twenty minutes. He found that she was entirely rational at that time. He considered her sane at that time and competent to transact business. She was assisting her husband in keeping the books. In fact, the doctor was surprised to see her looking so well. Acute mania is a general derangement of the mental faculties with more or less of a violent tendency. At the time he visited Mrs. Redden in September she was very much improved and pleased that her husband had wanted to see her.

"It is acute where it goes on in intensity.

"What is a species of insanity?" asked Mr. Short.

"It is, and unless relieved would tend to permanent insanity."

The witness had also treated her at his office four or five times for uterine trouble.

IN THE TUBERS OF POISON.

Mr. Redden told the witness on the evening of the poisoning that the deceased ran to the bureau drawer and said "I guess I'll end this now."

She swallowed the strichnine and drank a glass of water after it. Then she sat down to the piano and began playing shortly after which time she was taken with convulsions.

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THE REDDEN WILL.

How It Was Signed and
Witnessed.

MR. REDDEN ON THE STAND.

He Says His Wife Told Him That Her
Sisters Wanted the Prop-
erty.

R. W. Cole was the first witness in
the Redden will case yesterday. He
was one of the witnesses to the will and
was of the opinion that Mr. Redden
was sane. Mr. Cole was associated with
Mr. Redden in the word and coal busi-
ness, Mr. Redden being the manager for
Mr. Phinney. Mr. Cole sold his interest
last February.

When Mrs. Redden asked the witness
to sign the will, he asked:

"What is the matter? Do you think
you are going to die?"

"Oh," she replied, "I don't think I
am going to die, but you know that all
of our property is in my name."

A. D. Smith was the other witness to
the will. He frequently saw Mrs. Redden
at her husband's office and thus became
acquainted with her. The will was signed
and witnessed in the coal and wood yard
office. Mr. Smith believed that
Mrs. Redden was of sound mind
when she signed the will.

AFFECTIONATE.

Mr. Redden said that his relations
with his wife were always affectionate;

that he had a d-

"There is no living person under
heaven who can say, and tell the truth,
that I was ever unkind to my wife. I
am not unkind, as stated on the stand here,
that I ever unkindly my wife."

Mr. Redden gave an account of Mrs.
Redden's trip to San Francisco for medi-
cal treatment. He paid all the bills and
expenses from his own pocket. The re-
ceipt for the money paid the San Fran-
cisco doctor for services was introduced
in evidence.

The witness said that he had never
suggested to his wife that she should
make a will in his favor. She said that
her sister wanted her to make a will in
their favor, but this said that she would
not do it.

Mr. Redden told his husband that
Leah had said: "If you make a will giv-
ing your property to your husband I will
elect him myself. He shall never have
your property."

When Mrs. Redden was sick, she said
to her sister: "Leah, I want Tooley to
have all my property. I want to give all
my property to Tooley. I want him to
have it. She did not say, "Tooley
wants it all."

The witness got the will in Laning's
office and took it home and gave it to
his wife. She read it and took charge of
it, and on January 1st, a day or two
later, the will was signed and witnessed.
After the will was signed Mrs. Redden
took it home and put into the bureau
drawer.

After she had taken the poison she
told her husband: "This will is in
the bureau drawer. I am going to die.
I want you to have my property."

"My wife was taken sick September
7th, and for three or four days she was
out of her mind and raving. She often
shaved a razor or pistol to kill herself
but she never threatened to com-
mit suicide by taking poison."

"Was it on one or more days that she
tried for a pistol or knife?" asked Mr.
Goldwell.

After some deliberation the witness
replied that his wife had asked for a
pistol or a razor on two days.

THE RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

"Why did you build the residence on
the corner of L and San Joaquin
streets?" was asked.

"I did so at my wife's request," was
the reply. "I did not need it because I
had a residence of my own at the corner
of Amador and E streets, which I still
own."

With regard to the horse and buggy
the witness said that his wife, R. D. often
requested him to buy a horse and buggy.
He needed a rig in his business, and
while his wife was in Martinez or Stock-
ton he saw a chance to buy a rig cheap
and made the purchase.

IT WAS A MORN GRIN.

His wife wanted a nice monogram
painted on the buggy, and when they
consulted the painter about it he said
that he could not make a good mono-
gram out of the letters given, and he
painted instead the letters S. H. R., but
not in monogram form. His wife did
not like the inscription because it looked
like an advertising sign, and she wanted
to scratch it out. He said that her
husband at her request did scratch
out the letters with it.

BEAUTIFUL AND CHEERFUL.

On Saturday, January 30, 1893, his
wife went on a visit to her sister, Mrs.
Beardlee. She was perfectly sane at
that time, in good physical condition
and in fact spirits. "She was feeling
fine," said his partner, Mr. Cole and
himself wished her on the office scales
about February 1st, and she laughingly
declared that the scales weighed in at
her life.

After spending the night in Mr.
Beardlee's house with that lady to
dinner, and when she returned she was
looking as well as usual and was as
cheerful as she ever was. After driving
Mrs. Beardlee home the couple back
laughing and said she had overtakean
a Chinaman who worked for T. C. White.
She was acquainted with the Chinaman
and asked him to get into the buggy and
ride with her. The Chinaman was
ticked off the ride, and she added
to her husband that she had had com-
pany anyhow.

The witness sometimes assisted his
wife in the housework and often got up
and cooked the breakfast. In Decem-
ber, 1893, she had an attack of malaria

and was never seriously ill until

September, 1893. At that time he was
in his office and Lee Kelley came after
him. When he reached home his wife
instructed that he had been shot. She
threw her arms about him and felt him
to see whether or not he was wounded.
The doctor was sent for, and when he
arrived she was out of her head and
talking insanely.

She recovered in a few days, and drove
down to his office. At that time she
was perfectly sane. A few days after
that, she had a relapse, caused by ex-
citement, and she was out of her mind
for a few days. Before she went to San
Francisco for medical treatment she was
very nervous and fidgety. She said that
she knew what she was doing, but that
she never was neurotic.

During the time she was in San Fran-
cisco the witness received two letters
from her. She asked him to destroy
the letters, but he preserved them.

SICKLE MANIA.

During her ravings she wanted to kill
her self, and on one occasion she wanted
to kill Dr. Dearborn. The doctor ad-
vised him to keep his rear and pistol
out of the way whenever his wife had

such a fit. She also wanted to stab
herself. Charles and chloroform
were kept in the house after
she was never out of her mind. From
November, 1893, up to the time of her
death in July, 1894, she never had any
seizure or convulsions during that period any
disease to commit self-distruction.

She manifested a lively intelligent in-
terest in her husband's business and
sometimes asked him how the business
of the car had been, and when it was
full she would remark that they were
losing money. The witness did not re-
member that his wife had any mistakes
or crazy notions concerning her relations
or her property.

THE POISON IN THE HOUSE.

"If she was perfectly restored to her
physical health, and her nerves were
good why was it necessary to give her
arsenic?" asked Mr. Short.

Mr. Goldwell objected on the ground
that the witness had not testified that
her health was restored when she re-
turned from San Francisco. The solu-
tions of chloroform and arsenic were
the house all the time of her sickness.

"When she recovered consciousness she
said, 'Barth, send for Silas,' meaning
her husband. While she was out of her
mind she said many wild and unreason-
able things.

SPROKE ABOUT THE WILL.

On May 1st when Mrs. Redden and
Miss Pearson were going to a wedding
on Elm avenue Mrs. Redden told her
husband to take his wife to the theater
with her sisters, Jim, Beulah, and they
were married on January 7, 1891, after
a courtship of about three months. After
their wedding tour they roomed at the
Hotel Pleasanton for about a month and
a half and then took rooms at the Num-
erous house in the Kotner-Goldstein
building, on I street.

THE SICKNESS OF THE WITNESS.

The witness was examined at length
to the different places of amusement vis-
ited by him and his wife, and he told of
going to the theater with her several
times. In April, 1892, she sang at the
Art Loan exhibition and entertainment
this city.

Mr. Redden was taken ill in hand
for cross-examination by Frank H. Shad-
ow, he was questioned as to his character
and marriage. He said that he had
two sisters, Jim, Beulah, and they were
married on January 7, 1891, after a
courtship of about three months. After
their wedding tour they roomed at the
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THE COUPON OF THE RESIDENCE.

Regarding the property on the corner
of San Joaquin and L streets the witness
said that the property was purchased
after their marriage, although the con-
tract was made before the marriage. The
witness gave her wife \$100 to bind the
coupons on the corner of San Joaquin
and L streets, and the house was built by
the contractor for \$1,700, making the
house about \$1,850. The lot and outbuildings
about \$300, the furniture, etc., about
\$100 and \$100. The filling in of the lot
and other items ran up to about \$400.

MRS. REDDEN'S MONEY.

Mrs. Redden received from her
mother's estate about \$400 or \$400,
added the witness.

At this stage of the examination Mr.
Short offered in evidence a certified copy
of the decree of distribution made in the
matter of the estate of Maria A. Reiley,
deceased.

According to the decree Josephine
Kelly, the wife of S. H. Redden, re-
ceived \$467 and an undivided one
eighth of the remainder of her mother's
estate. George Reiley, his son, had
one-half of the property left to him
by the terms of the will and the rest
went to his wife.

The witness replied that he did not believe
she was insane then. She was under
excitement, and now her health seemed
to be good, and she conducted herself just
like any other lady would. The witness saw
Mrs. Redden going to the May Day pic-
nic at Centerville and she appeared to be
well and happy.

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